## THE SPANISH WAR.

Metives for the Aggressions of the Spaniards in South America:

Exposition of the Causes Leading to the War with Peru.

Right and Justice on the Side of the Latter.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR.

Circular of the Pernylan Secretary of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic

By this mail I send your Excellency a pamphlet which contains the documents relative to the Spanish question. The collection embraces three series — The first refers to the treaty of 27th January, 1865; the second to the o currences of 5th February of the same year, and the third to the negotiations between the Spanish Government and

reasons beyond the control of the government. His Ex-cellency the Supreme Chief being desirous that everything should be published which could contribute to make manifest the nature of every act and negotia tion. haps lend themselves to unfavorable interpretations for Peru, it has required much labor to arrange papers which were in complete disorder, in consequence of the occurrences of 6th of November at the palace, and great pains to find such as were missing. Unfortunately, it has been impossible to find all, but we are sure that we have the most important. In spite of these and many other difficulties, the printing was about inished at the very time of the reception at Lima of the specches delivered to the 9th of March, in the Spanish Senate, by Messra, Llorente and Bermudez de Castro. It would suffice, therefore, to call the attention of all governments and nations to the decuments that have just been published, in order that, by comparing them with the aforesaid speeches, and especially with Mr. Bermudez de Castro's, it may be seen that the government of Peru neither misstated facis nor calimmiate Spain or her statesmen in the manifest or exposition of the motives which Peru had for declaring war against the Spanish government. haps lend themselves to unfavorable interpretations for

neither measured lacts and californiate Spain of the motives which ferra had for declaring war against the Spanish government.

It certainly was to be presumed that the aforesaid manifest had been written in view of officical documents, and that the government of Feru could not be so forcetful of its own dignity as to deceive all other nations and governments, and thus fail in the respect due to both, and more than all to itself. The official statement of a government cannot be destroyed by vague assertions and incomplete documents, and much less ought anything so unreliable be made the basis of a bitter censure. It is proper, nevertheless, that I should carefully examine some of the ideas expressed in the spanish Senate, in order to place once more clearly to view the justice and right with which the Perturant nation and government acted in repudiating the treaty of January 27, 1865, in declaring war against the government of Spain, and in making common cause with the republic of Chile. Perchance it may not be as brief as I would have desired, notwithstanding that in many cases I shall content myself by simply referring to the documents. I must here explain that the speeches which I have had before me, are those found in the Diario de las Sesiones de Cottes; and I make this explanation owing the differences observed between that version and those published in other papers, including la Gaced de Madrid.

Mr. Llorente, referring to a statement attributed to Mr. Bernudez de Castro, in the beforementioned manifest, adduces as a reason for not crediting it, that the Minister of State, whose ability and prudence are so well known, could not have committed the serious error of making such a statement, which placed the question, not in a light favorable to Spain, but in one which Perunight desire, and because that declaration destroyed the unity which should always exist, in the acts of successive ministries with regard to engagements afready contracted. Mr. Llorente, therefore, inquires of the Minister of State wheth

basis established by the treaty of 27th January, and as to the question of "revindication" having been revived.

In order to answer this inquiry, Mr. Bermudez de Castro recalls an interview had by him with the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, at the commencement of the question with Chile. It is necessary to bear this circumstance in mind, for as your Excellency will see glarther on, the ideas and opinions of the Spanish government—the wishes of Mr. Llorente to the contrary, notwithstanding—have not been the same at all times and under all circumstances. According to Mr. Bermudez de Castro, the American diplomatis having asked him whether "revindication" was contemplated. Mr. Bermudez replied that he disapproved the word, and that he had never thought of it; adding, to prove his assertions, that such was the determination of the government of her Majesty, and so decided its policy as to what is for the interest of Spain in her relations with the republic of America, that, were it possible (as it most certainly was not), that the Chincha islands, or any other part of the territory of the republic of Peru, should be presented to her she would not accept them, not even as a gift. Mr. Bermudez de Castro relies upon this to usk what grounds the government of Peru could have for asserting, doubtless with the view of exciting the fears of its own subjects and mistrust in foreign countries, that the Spanish Minister of State had spoken of "revindication," and rejected the treaty of 27th January; and Mr. Bermudez de Castro thinks he is entitled to declare, in presence of the Senate, to his country, to Europe and to America, that all is false, all is calumniatory, and to challenge the Peruving government to present a sindle ipproof in confirmation of its assertions.

It is due to truth to state that in the latter part of

It is due to truth to state that in the latter part of Mr. Valle Riester and agent to that mide by him to the United States Charge of Affairs. In a despatch dated 13th er December (rage 12d), in giving an account of a conference which he had had with the Minister of State, Mr. Valle Riestra says that the former had gone so far as to assure him that were Peru to code the Chincha leiands to Spain granulously the latter would not hesistate to refuse them. This took place when Mr. Bermudez de Castro thad already decided to adopt a tone and manner "very different from the arrogance displayed by him in the earlier conferences (despatch of '25th November, page 12D), and when the prospects of the negotiations had, in the first half of iscember, changed in a favorable and satisfactory manner for us" (despatch of 12th December, page 12D).

But Mr. Bernudd do choose to mention the position assumed by him at the earlier conferences in June and July, before the commencement of the question with Chile, and when the advices received at Madrid were favorable to the government at Lam and adverse to the ravolution. On the 27th of June Mr. Valle Riestra (page 51) reported his first interview with Mr. Bernudez de Castro. The said—"Although he has made protestations of friendship and maniested his best desires for the establishment of close relations with Peru, it has not tosen difficult for me to perceive that he is much less favorable to us than were Measrs. Benavides and Arrasoia." Mr. Bernudez de Castro characterized the coming of Mazarrodo to Peru as ill-advised, but he did so chiefly in Mr. Valle Riestra sopinion, which was well founded, in order to binner the conduct of the dimits the sum of the conduct of the work of the conduct of the distance of the conduct of the Minister et State in the following language (page 81):—

"The new Minister of State has evinced much diligence in the matter of the treaty. Extensive observations as tony draft of a treaty have been sent to me, and, in addition, a counter draft. I sent your Exce

modes de Castro's sheerity in stigmatizing the assertions contained in the Peruvism manifest as false and calumnistory.

The situation created by the declarations of Mr. Bermodez de Castro was, in the opinion of Mr. Valie Riestra, as it would have been in that of all who might have been informed thereof, so serious that he did not heastate in taking a step, excusable only from the gravity of the circumstances, which was to send his own Secretary to Lima, that he might inform the government minutely of all that was taking place in Madrid, and ask for new instructions. As might be pressured, the difficulties grew to such a point by the renewal of the Spanish Minister's demands that Mr. Valle Riestra adopted the plan of absenting himself from Nadrid, in order to give time for the arrival of the instructions he had asked.

I need say no more on this point, for I believe what has been stated will suffice to show that the Peruvian government has not acted lightly nor made charges not sustained by authentic documents.

In the question relative to the debt Mr. Bermudez de Castro enters into long dissertations for the purpose of making clear the justice and moderation with which he had acted. Mr. Horente read a paragraph from, the manifest in which the demands of the Spanish government were repeated. The speaker believed that said paragraph was an extract from some despatch of Mr. Valle Riestra; and your Excellency will observe that it was nothing but a textual reproduction of an article from the counter draft of a treaty presented by the Minister of State. (Fage 12 of the collection), Mr. Valle Riestra referred very particularly and expressive to the same in the note addressed by him on the 9th of August to Mr. Bermudez de Castro (pace 84), dwelling gron the laffude which the Spanish negotiator lesired to give to certain phrases, from which, still later, would be deduced new and more extravagant pretensions, and calling attention to the studied omission of the mention of any term within which claims should be presented

communications, are, without doubt, very in from the moderations and circumspection of which he boasts in his speech, and prove that the Spanish government was not very profoundly convinced of the justice of its pretensions when it did not even wish to give room to be consulted thereupon.

The two notes of Mr. Bermudez de Castro above referred to merit particular attention. In them, as in his speech, the force of his argument is based upon the obligation which, according to him, rested upon the Peruvian negotiator to include in the treaty a clause referring to the debt. Mr. Valle Riestra agreed to this; but he denied that this clause ought to be what the Spanish negotiator proposed. Mr. Valle Riestra examined the real bearing of the question, of form, to prove therefrom the failure on the part of the Peruvian negotiator to carry out the treaty of the 27th of January. There is no other signification to all the reasonings presented by Mr. Bermudez de Castro, for the purpose of demonstrating that various nations in America had agreed with Span upon certain rules for the recognition of their debt.

And it is no less surprising that the treaty with Chile, which had been designated in the first place, and by name, as the one to be followed in making the treaty with Fero, should have been, although indirectly rejected on repeated occasions by the Spanish Minister, who alleged that no mention of the adjustment of the debt was made therein, because it had been recognized and haudiated prior to the celebration of the treaty, when in fact in said treaty there were three articles relative to that matter, as remarked by Mr. Valle Riestra n his note of 9th of August to the Minister of State. I quote the language of Mr. Valle Riestra upon that point, which is all the more worthy of being repeated, as it is found, not in a despatch addressed to his own government, but in a note to the Spanish Minister of State. I quote the object of the preliminary treaty. He debt with what has been agreed to by the other republic and promised

fiftin said that, in the treaty to be made under such conditions, the basis would be established for the liquidation, recognition and payment of sums due by Feru to Spanish subjects. It follows from this, as a logical consequence, that the treaty which was to be negotiated about the similar to the one celebrate the subject of the sum of the part relative about the similar to the one celebrate the part relative months of the sum of the part relative to the form of the part relative to the following concerning the debt. Mr. Bernudez de Castro thus expressed it when he offered objections to the adoption of the treaty with Chile; but, deducing therefrom a perfectly illogical consequence, he claimed that in order to establish said bases and to determine the amount of debt which, on various accounts, would remain against Feru; there should be adopted as a rule and guide what had been agreed upon that point by Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Bolivia and Kcuador, especially Bolivia, whose situation was analogues to that of Feru. This is not what the treaty said, and in order that the two stipulations of articles fourth and firth should have the meaning which Mr. Bernudez de Castro, by blending them, wished to give them, it would have been charactering them, and the consequence of the world. By a skilful play of words it was bought to confound all this; but the attempt was opal-pable that it required no penetration, but simple common sense, to discover its absurdity and to defeat it.

Moreover, what article fifth, of January 27, stipulated was that in the new treaty the bases for the liquidation, recognition and payment of the debt should be established, and something more than the bases was contained in the counter drait of a treaty presented by the Minister of State; and putting aside the fact that the treaty of January 27 only required that the Peruvian Minister of State destro. It might be presented by the Minister of State destro. It might be presented by the Minister of State destro. It might be seen by his own notes and i

tier, and it seems that some of these credits do not belong to private individuals.

Neither can the part of the manifest, which refers to the clause relative to recognition, read also by Mr. Liorente, be false, since it is to be found in the counterdrait of the Spanish Ministry page 59) with justificatory reasons on the margin, and since Mr. Bernedez de Castro is pleased, in his speech, to show that he had succeeded in having it accepted by Mr. Valle Rickstar. And, would be a supported to the countries of the countries their respective plenipotentiaries had been received. If these two facts did not amount to a solemn recognition of the independence of Peru on the part of Spain, it follows that the most ames had no other object than to impose a few facts had not amount to a solemn recognition of the independence of Peru on the part of Spain, it follows that the most ames had no other object than to impose a few facts had not amount to a solemn recognition of the lacts to such a spoint as to present in the manifest the occurrences of the 5th February, 1865, as an evidence of the ill-will of Spain. The Spaniards are charged with being the aggressors, when, according to the Minister of State's version, the salions who on that day landed in perfect confidence were the innocent victums of an unaxpected attack. Mr. Bernudez de Castro states that on the 5th of February (1866), as an evidence of the ill-will of Spain. The Spaniards are charged with being the aggressors, when, according to the Minister of State's version, the salions who on that day landed in perfect confidence were the innocent victums of an unaxpected attack. Mr. Bernudez de Castro states that on the 5th of February (Genral Paria gave leave to a part of the discovery forms of the several paria so tunny paria to the second block of the "Police of Callao was unable, on the day after the affair, to state

But it has been said in the manifest, and I must repeat it here, that even if Feru had no grievances to redrass nor sainson its honor to efface, the would always have been found up the side of Chile, because ner duty thus demanded and because she knew full weit that in defending the cause of Chile she defended her own. This means that, even if the treaty of 27th January had been legally and duly ratified, neither the nation nor the government, under the pressure of force and at the cost of its dishonor, stood the duties of Feru as an American coptible, and because the Spanish government had placed itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law, and in a high rempled itself outside of the pale of law and justice. And with regard to this I must repel certain suggestions contained in Mr. Bermudez de castro's speech, and made for a purpose casily understood. The Minister of State assers that the declaration of war by Pero owes its origin to the engagements entered into with Chile in payment of the aid received for the purpose of overthrowing the government of General Pezet. The respect which I owe to the government and to my own position forbids that I should characterize this assertion as it deserves, not even by using some of the many terms which abound in Mr. Bermudez de astro's discourse. It is enough, nevertheless, for me to declare, for the honor of the government of their.

Your Excellency will have observed that, to complete his vinded to the pale of the preceded of the pale of the pale of the pale of the pale

Riestra.

It is remarkable that Mr. Bermudez de Castro should not have said a single word to Mr. Valle Riestra concerning the instructions sent to Mr. Albistur. Far from that, on the 30th of October, and before the one made by Mr. Albistur of those instructions could have been known Rest in his Communicative on American Laws, speak, thin of the State of the Course should be the state of the State of the Course should be the state of the State of the Course should be the state of the State of the Course of Course in the State of the State of the Course of the Course

## WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

Some of the Effects of the Late Rebellion-The Crops in the Other Islands,

Jamaica, to the 7th of May. We have also later advice from some of the other British colonial islands.

who commanded the troops engaged in the suppression of the recent disturbances in that island. It appears that his mind had dwelt so much upon the occurrences of the outbreak among the blacks, and the censures which the part he took in them had called forth in the English press, that he broke down in health, and became the whitest for waris which held the first health.

observant of their duties, or resigning their commission. It is rumored in Jamaica that this gentleman will be confirmed as Governor, and that Mr. Eyre will be recalled.

It is proposed to present Governor Eyre with a "thousand guinea testimonial," in acknowledgment of his services during the rebellion. Fears being entertained that the rules of the English Colonial Office will prevent his acceptance of such testimonial, it has been suggested that the gift should be settled on Mrs. Eyre and their children in trust.

With the exception of St. Thomas in the East, where the disturbances took place, the work upon the sugar estates was progressing tavorably. In the coffee district the crops had nearly all been gathered in, and seasonable rains had brought out line blossoms, giving promise of a heavy crop next year. The small settlers were doing well in the cultivation of coffee, some of them having realized sums varying from seven hundred and fifty dolars to one thousand dollars for their produce this season.

In Barbados the weather has been eminently favorable for sugarmaking, and the present crop will be the largest which has ever be a grown in the colony. On one estate four hogsheads per acre have been reported, and one are of the same estate yielded four and a half hogsheads. The best understanding prevailed between the pinniers and the laborers, and the latter are working with good will. The wharves at Bridgetown were crammed with hogsheads of sugar and moias es, and the bay crowded with shipping.

## TRINIDAD.

Its Past and Present Condition-How it is Governed and Taxed-Population, Commerce and Resources-American Enterprise-Annexation to the United States the Hope of the People of all the Antilles, &c.
OUR TRINIDAD CORRESPONDENCE.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, April 24, 1866.
With this island the chain of these superb Antilles
ads. At almost a stone's throw, so near does it appear, the Venezuelan coast rears its rugged front. Draw a line across the mouth of the Gulf of Paria, and with one of your famous guns, the echoes from which have been heard, I am told, at Paris, planted on that line, you can throw a shot into the Province of Comana. Last, then, but not by any means least, of these islands, comes but not by any means least, of these islands, comes Trinidad, the best regulated and most prosperous, next to Barbadoes, of England's possessions in these waters. Books of travel tell us how much the English people boast of Trinidad, and in some respects the boast is a very proper one, inasmuch as nature has done as much for the island as could be expected. We boast of the Falls of them; but we did not make thom. They were there before the Mayflower reached Plymouth Rock, or before William Penn, the pious English Quaker, sold slaves to the planters of the Old Dominion. So it is with Trinidad and the British colonists. They have done very little, if anything, towards making the island one of the finest of

anything, towards making the island one of the finest of Great Britain's possessions. Trinidad is not more than fifty miles long by thirty to thirty-five wide, containing a superfice of two thousar which may be calculated as being under cultivation. Vegetation is exceedingly luxurious. Immense quanti-

are occasional droughis. There is no finer harbor on the globe than the Gulf of Paria, if so large an expanse of water can be called a harbor. It is thirty-eight miles wide and about half as many from the town of Port of Spain to the entrance. The combined naval and commercial fleets of the world might meet here in concord, with room for all and some to spare. The climate is fine, as in all the Antilles, and not extraordinarily hot, considering that it is situated in faitted ten degrees north. From November to May it is exceedingly enjoyable and charming in herbitans and the year council.

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From this very condensed and I think correct sketch, it may be understood that nature has done a great deal for Trinidud. Now, let us see what man has done toward making the island a useful member of society; and we shall begin with the Spaniards, who held it from the time of its discovery by Columbus in July, 1498, till its violent seture by the English in 1797—three hundred years less one. They laid out some towns, wherein a few people lived, the principal one being this city of Port of Spain, the ground plan of which is admirable. In regularity, rectangularity and rectalment propriety, its streets are nowhere exceeded. They are of a socodly width, well macadamised and well kept, the Spaniards, however, having had nothing to do with these latter good qualities. The city is bulk on the gulf shore and is overlooked by the Levantine hills, which supply it to some extent with water. When the English took it, now nearly seventy years ago, the population of the city is now close on to twenty thought of the city is now close on to twenty thought of the city is now close on to twenty thought of the city is now close on to twenty the name. However, the publication of the city is now close to it wenty the publication of the city is now close

immense quantities of superb timber, which covers the island up to the very summit of the hills, remain untouched. There is no enterprise to give these forest riches to the world. In short, everything is given up to the sugar cane. The only exceptions, perhaps, are the cocoa and the cocoanut tree, which latter is cultivated on a small scale for the sake of the oil. There is an establishment for making this oil, supplied with good steam machinery, and capable of producing twenty-four thousand gallons of oil per annum. The cocoa, which is of a very superior quantity, is growing daily in importance as a staple.

is asphalia. There is a lake of this substance covering an area of about one hundred acres; but it is regarded as more ornamental than useful—a mere natural curiosity, in short.

Now, in regard to government, I do not think there is much wisdom exhibit d. Officials are numerous and receive high salaries, which are pand by the island. The Governor receives three thousand files and the formal salaries are in proportion. As a natural consequence, in order to meet these absurd oxpenses, a heavy taxation is resorted to. Everything produced on the island pays on its exportation an export tax. Sigar pays a dollar and twenty cents a hogehead, eighty cents a bienchean twenty cents a barrel; molasses, forty cents a puncheon, and rain eighty cents a puncheon. Hum consumed on the island pays a duty of one dollar agallon. Coccapays an export duty of twenty-six cents on every hundred pounds. Coffee, a very little of which is grown, pays twenty cents on every hundred pounds. Everything imported pays an import duty, exceptioney, diamends, poultry, books and provisions for the navy and army. Every hundred pounds worth of machinery pays three pounds ten shiftings. The 'panish government of club is more libral, since no duty is charged there for improved sagar apparatus and various other kinds of agriculture machinery.

To sum up this policy, and practice and present it in an intelligible shape let us take the official figures for the year 1864 as a sample. We find
Value of exports. 1,101,511.

Total. £1885,401

## ST. THOMAS.

Santa Anna-Where is He Going:-American Trade With the Antilles,

The steamer Vicksburg, from Laguayra, touching at this port on her way to New York, is hourly expected, and will be the bearer of this communication

I find in port the United States steamer Bienville, and the steamers Georgia and Agnes from New York, both, other that she has been purchased by th Santa Anna bought and paid for the Georgia either yes-terday or this morning, giving the enormous sum of a templates doing with a steamer one can only conjecture.

tain; at least I am so informed by a gentleman worthy of credit. Where he intends going is a secret which the

court of the French army in Mexico, arrived here day before yesterday, and left next day in a French steamer of the St. Nazaire line for Europe. This yeasel, a splendid

before yesterday, and left next day in a French steamer of the St. Nazaire line for Europe. This yeasel, a splendid one in every respect, left this port with over twelve hun dred persons on board, about one-half of whom were troops returning from Mexico to France. The steamer of the same line, which touched here on Monday on her way to Vera Cruz, had some troops on board, going to Mexico. I was told they were Austrians, but I do not think so, for certainly all the officers I saw were French. The scenario of the same troops on board, going to the second of the second of

badoes, which are taxed eccessive. Does not not often met with. The Rhode Island, with Admiral Paimer on hoard, is now cruising among the islands, or rather was, till she went to visit the coast of Bayana and Venezuela. She had been at Pert of Spain.